



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

extra-legal "justice" such as that dealt out by the Committee has not passed. Though circumstances have greatly changed, we have yet our Ku Klux Klan and our daily lynchings. What is there behind all these phenomena? What are their causes? What historical connection is there between the popular justice of 1851 and that of today? These are questions which are always to the fore in our author's consideration of the incidents of 1851. Her observations (and especially the bibliographies and discussions in the introductory chapter and in Chapters XIX and XX) will furnish plenty of food for thought to those who are concerned with lynch law as a modern problem.

BURKE SHARTEL.

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS. By Samuel Williston. Volume V, Forms, by Clarence M. Lewis. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co. 1922. Pp. xi, 725.

The present volume contains a very useful collection of practical forms for contracts having to do with the more complicated transactions of modern business. The ordinary and more simple forms usually to be found in books of this general character have given place to such matters as labor protocols, employment contracts, motion picture agreements, commercial contracts of various kinds, separation agreements, etc. Emphasis has also been placed upon the more intricate kinds of building contracts, leases, land contracts, and partnership and corporate agreements.

One is impressed with the accuracy and conciseness of expression which characterizes the specimens set forth. There is a commendable lack of the prolixity and attendant obscurity which have so frequently marred legal draftsmanship. The forms are "keyed" to the text of Williston's work on Contracts and have been annotated somewhat, particularly with reference to the New York decisions. The book is a fitting supplement to Professor Williston's monumental work and will be found especially helpful by those who are called upon to formulate the more complicated agreements of modern life.

GROVER C. GRISMORE.

TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS WITH AND CONCERNING CHINA, 1894-1919. By John V. A. MacMurray. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. New York: Oxford University Press. 1921. Two volumes: pp. xlvii, 928; 929-1729.

"Whoever understands China socially, politically, economically, religiously holds the key to world politics for the next five centuries." The prediction of John Hay, former Secretary of State of the United States, has indeed been justified. With the ending of the World War a new era has begun—an era in which the center of gravity in matters international has shifted to the Pacific and the Far East. On account of its extensive territory, dense population, and geographical position, China certainly occupies an important

place. But so delicate and complicated are China's relations of international concern that a comprehensive understanding of its international status can scarcely be had without resorting to the various treaties and agreements made with and concerning China during the last three decades. The two volumes under review, the result of elaborate and painstaking labor by Mr. John V. A. MacMurray, certainly answer the very purpose.

The first volume covers the period from 1894 to 1911, which has been characterized as a period of international struggle for concessions. Among the treaties then made, those concerning foreign loans, territorial leases, definitions of spheres of interest, declarations of non-alienation, extra-territoriality, and mining and railway concessions were the most conspicuous. The reaction on the part of China culminated finally in a revolution and the establishment of the Republic.

The second volume covers the period from 1912 to 1919, in which the policies of foreign powers underwent some radical changes. International coöperation and control supplanted international struggle for concessions. The consortium was the chief instrumentality through which the powers acted, although separate loans and concessions were none the less prominent.

The division into treaties made under the Manchu dynasty and those made under the Republic is logical. Since the forms of government are fundamentally different, the bodies in which the treaty power is vested are necessarily different, the King in one case and the Parliament as expressly provided in the written Constitution in the other. Although the editor wisely refrains from any statements as to the validity of the various treaties, the fact remains that those made since 1913 have not been ratified, and most of them, owing to their obnoxious character, could never have been ratified by the Parliament. In this group of treaties are found the notorious Twenty-one Demands, Military Compact, Army and Navy Agreement, etc., which form a vital issue between the Peking government, recognized by the powers, and the constitutional government supported by the legal parliament.

All the treaties are arranged in chronological order. There are many valuable explanatory notes, and authentic maps are inserted. The appendices and index also help to make the materials more readily accessible. This "labor of love," as Dr. Scott very appropriately puts it, should certainly be credited as a most valuable aid to the more thorough understanding, not only of China's problems, but also of the policies of the different powers towards China and the probable fruits of those policies.

University of Michigan. _____

S. C. Ho.

S. M. Ho.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, SEPARATION, AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS. By James Schouler. Sixth edition, by Arthur W. Blake-more. Albany: Mathew Bender & Co. 1921. Three volumes: pp. xxx, 1344; 1345-2292a; viii, 2293-3038.

This work is based on Professor Schouler's well-known works on Domestic Relations and on Husband and Wife, the former having appeared